

ABOUT JOHN CHINAMAN'S COOLIEISM.

After the many outbursts of patriotic denunciation, (Shakespeare and other), against John Chinaman to which we have all been treated from time to time, it is, perhaps, not unprofitable that one should listen to some calmly stated facts and arguments upon the other side. The Appeal makes no profession of an intimate knowledge of this interesting subject. One may live a great many years in quite close neighborhood to a "Chinatown" and its inhabitants and yet acquire but a very small knowledge of the Chinese people and the political and social economy by which their lives and habits and vocations are regulated. One may spend all his life on the sea-shore and yet know nothing of the science of navigation or of conchology, as one may pass a prolonged existence in the midst of fields and trees and flowers and yet be ignorant of the science of botany and arboriculture. In our political campaigns the orators of all parties have been very emphatic and positive in their assertions of the existence of a system of coolieism or slavery among the Chinamen whom we meet in our daily walks. Rather, we might truthfully state that the orators themselves have invariably assumed or taken it for granted that every Chinaman is a Coolie, and from this premise proceeded to an eloquent denunciation of what they have chosen to pronounce a demoralizing and baneful system of slave labor. We confess to having been a good deal interested in an article in Scribner's for March, entitled "An Asiatic Invasion." It deals, in quite an exhaustive way, with some of the leading matters of interest involved in this vexed Chinese problem. We are only too fully alive to the suspicion that even the best and highest of our magazines admit into their pages arguments of paid counsel; or, in other words we believe that if enough money is offered to the magazine publisher, he sometimes lets his periodical be used for the purpose of presenting certain facts and figures needed to support a cause or an argument. But whether Scribner & Co. (Doctor Holland included), are thus susceptible to the temptations of money, is not to the purpose of this article; neither should the fact of the publication of a magazine paper being paid for be urged against the validity of its statements, if they are credible upon their face. Concerning this puzzling Coolie question we have the following presentation of matters relating thereto, in the article whose title we have quoted: "It is supposable that a system really involving a close approach to slavery could possibly exist for years, and continue in the midst of the prevailing excitement concerning it, without exposure in a single case? Carried on under the eyes of consuls, not a few of whom go to China under the belief that such abuse exists; under the eyes of inspectors and native officials whose prejudices are against emigration; would it be continued under government authorization and government arrangement, if it were actually a coolie trade, yearly reducing multitudes of Chinese to servitude? But there is ample evidence, outside the inherent improbability of the case, that no approach to such a state of things exists in regard to emigration to the United States. Mr. George Seward, who is now our minister to China, and who was for more than ten years consul and consul general, and one of the most careful students living of all that relates to the Chinese, in a recent article, gives his opinion on this point in a single sentence: 'This emigration has been entirely voluntary in its character.' This testimony has been confirmed by every official who, like him, has had actual opportunity to see the working of the emigration agencies in Chinese ports; it is confirmed by dispatches in which the contrast is especially drawn between the actual coolie trade and the authorized method of assisting emigrants. 'It is well understood in all that region,' wrote Dr. Williams, secretary of legation in China, 'that emigrants go from Hong Kong, and come from Mexico.' In one of the last attempts made to entrap coolies wrongfully into an American ship, far back before 1861, Mr. Ward, who was then American minister, ascertained the design, and had the poor fellows taken from the vessel and examined at the Chinese magistrate's office in Canton. There all of them—more than 300—deposed that they were unwilling to emigrate; and all were released to return to their homes. If the same thing is now done openly that was then done secretly, why, it may fairly be asked, does John Chinaman dare to follow the example of those three hundred, and tell the facts? Why do not Chinese in San Francisco do it? They are too shrewd people not to know that whoever did it now would gain not only protection, but favor. And how comes it—to ask a question, by the way—that those Chinese who are said to come here practically slaves, their earnings due to the men to whom they have sold

themselves, can still keep up the reprehensible practice of sending back their wages to their relatives at home? That they do so is not only a point strongly urged against them by the anti-Chinese party in California, but it is also a fact for which any one will vouch who knows the arrangement of banks and companies in San Francisco for facilitating such remittances."

The New Hampshire Election.

Prescott is the Republican candidate for Governor. Marston and Briggs and Blair are the Republican candidates for Congress. Concord, March 14.—Later returns do not change the relative vote for Governor. The majority will probably be 3,500 for Prescott in the First Congressional District. Twenty-five towns have not been heard from. Those returned give Marston 10,879 and Jones 10,460. The Republicans believe that Marston is elected by a small plurality. The Democrats confidently claim the District. A dispatch from Portsmouth claims the district for Jones by a good majority. Briggs is elected in district No. 2 by from 900 to 1,200 majority, and Blair, in the third district, by from 700 to 1,000. A large portion of the towns in both districts have not yet returned the Congressional votes, but they run in the third district very closely with the gubernatorial vote. It is probable that the amendments to the Constitution are carried. The case of Mary Knox, who declares that she was married to John Merritt, but whom John Merritt declares he never married, still occupies the Court and the gossip of Putnam county, N. Y. It appears that John had engaged himself to marry somebody else, which make it doubly embarrassing for him to be claimed as already a husband. The father of his affianced declares that he promised to marry the girl, and marry her he must. Now, if the Court decides that he is already married, of course he can't fulfill his engagement, and there may be a suit for breach of promise. John is in an awful tangle, and doubtless wishes by this time that there weren't any women in the world. Good Times.—There seems to be, happily, one place in this State, where the sour face of Hard Times has not scowled the populace into the doleful dumps. That blessed place is Tybo. Says our voracious contemporary, the Belmont Courier: From gentlemen just in from Tybo we learn that that camp presents a lively appearance at present. Money is plenty, most of the people are at work, the furnaces and mills are running constantly, and the mines are looking better than ever. We congratulate our sister town on its present and future prospects. We also learn that the new steam pump of the Tybo Consolidated Mining Company has been placed in position and is working splendidly. Mr. Moody's services in Boston are attended by large crowds, but their influence is not yet as thoroughly pervasive in Boston as in Chicago. The Zion's Herald (Methodist), which is in sympathy with Mr. Moody, says: "The work has not reached the point of creating a serious atmosphere throughout the city, and interrupting in any wise the general tide of worldliness or the hurry of secular business, as during the great revival of 1857, and as was said to be apparent during the last weeks of the services in Chicago." Henry P. Van Aken, a 14-year-old Philadelphia schoolboy, gets a \$150 gold watch because when he found the school building on fire, instead of raising an alarm, he quietly informed the teachers in the various rooms, who as quietly dismissed the children under their charge and got them all out without a panic. Mathew Dorn, the monster-headed boy, of Fulton county, Nev., is dead and buried. He was fifteen years of age and was certainly a curiosity, if not a monstrosity, so far as his cranium was concerned. It is said that his head was nearly four feet in circumference and weighed quite eighty pounds. A Troy, N. Y., man, when dying, wanted to make a will leaving \$2,000 of the property to a young woman. But his wife barricaded the door and wouldn't let the lawyer enter, so the sick man died intestate. The courts are now trying to decide who shall have that \$2,000. The Virginia House of Representatives has passed a revenue bill, levying a tax of one per cent a drink upon every drink sold in every bar-room in the State. If the "returning boards" make an honest count, the income from this source will undoubtedly be very large. A ten-year-old miss of Cayuga, Hinde county, Miss., stands six feet in her striped stockings, kicks the beam at one hundred and ninety pounds, and sports six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot. And yet the South is down-trodden. A course of lectures is to be given in the Old South Church at Boston, beginning next month, by James Russell Lowell, Wendell Phillips, Edward Everett Hale, and others, on special events in the early period of the Revolutionary War.

THE CAMERONIAN SUCCESSION.

We find the following in yesterday's press dispatches: In the Republican caucus to-day ex-Secretary of War J. D. Cameron was nominated on the first ballot for United States Senator. The vote stood: Cameron, 128; Morton McMichael, 1. The nomination was then made unanimous, and a resolution endorsing President Hayes' policy was passed. This is a splendid recognition of the services done by, and honors due to, the veteran Senator who has just resigned from his seat in Congress. We note that some of the newspapers are ascribing to the elder Cameron, as a reason for his retirement from public life, an animosity to President Hayes. This is quite gratuitous. We have reasons for discrediting its truth for several reasons. In the first place it would be very singular that a Legislature which would so far acquiesce in the aged Senator's wishes as to elect his son to succeed him, should, if he so hated Hayes as to resign rather than stay in the Senate during a part of his Administration, pass a resolution endorsing the President's policy. In the second place, it would be absurdly inconsistent for a father to resign an office for the reasons attributed to him and then ask his son to fill it and stomach its distastefulness. No, Cameron resigned because he prefers to retire upon the full measure of his well-earned honors, assured, as no doubt he was, that his son would succeed him. Relations of the personal editorial experience are seldom in the order of good taste; but it may not be a very gross violation of such order for the statement to be made here, that Hon. Simon Cameron announced his intention, last summer, in the presence of this writer, of resigning from the Senate upon attaining his 78th birthday. The grand old man's reticence is altogether decorous and proper under the circumstances, and the country will delight in the fitness of the succession. One could wish that such a transmission of high station from sire to son were more in vogue in this Republic. Hon. Lot Morrill has been appointed to the position of Collector of the Port of Portland, Maine. He succeeds Israel Washburne, formerly Governor of that State and a brother of Elihu and Cadwalder Washburne. Morrill retires from the Treasury broken in health and very poor. Washburne has been in office for twenty years and is said to be in opulent circumstances. Diamond cutting, which has been monopolized by Amsterdam experts, is now carried on by twenty-three young women at Roxbury, Mass., in the shop of Henry D. Morse, who learned the art from his Dutch employes. Owing to scant work and low wages, many of the miners of the Pennsylvania coal region are emigrating to other parts of the country. Large numbers have started for Texas, and others for the Black Hills. There are thirteen Ex-Governors in the United States Senate: Messrs. Clayton, Harvey, Stevenson, Boutwell, Alcorn, Anthony, Booth, Oglesby, Morton, Hamlin, Whyte, Randolph and Burnside. On the Top of the Heap. Just at this time Ohio monopolizes a large share of the great offices of State. The President of the United States is from Ohio. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court hails from the same State. The General of the Army is an Ohioan. The Secretary of the Treasury is a native of the same great Western commonwealth; so is the Lieutenant-General of the Army; so, also, is Swayne, a Justice of the Supreme Court. Ohio is at the supreme direction of affairs. Ohio wields the sword, Ohio holds the purse. Ohio lays down the law. No State ever before secured so many national functions. She completely overshadows Illinois which for the preceding fifteen years, with the exception of the Johnson interval, gave us our Presidents, two terms to Abraham Lincoln if he had been allowed to live through them, and two to General Grant. But it did not obtain many of the other great offices or functions. In fact it only had Washburne, who was Secretary of State for a few days, and has since been Minister to France. Virginia was the first State which gained celebrity in this way. So many Presidents, statesmen and generals came from her that she was generally considered to be the mother of all our great men. She was succeeded by New York, and afterwards by Pennsylvania. Tennessee and Louisiana were once also conspicuous in National affairs. But the western current has been flowing for a long time. The indications are, that all our great men will be hailing from the valley of the Mississippi for a generation or two, for there political power is slowly but surely accumulating. Men are great by the accident of their surroundings. No feeble community except in some very rare cases can produce great men, for the reason mainly that there is nothing great to be done. Washington, March 13.—A telegram received to-night from New Orleans states that several days ago a letter was received by Packard from Stanley Matthews, conveying a proposition looking to the surrender of the executive authority. The tenor of the letter is the same as that sent by the same writer to Chamberlain. A dispatch from Packard states that he will decline to make any reply, for the reason that Matthews, in his argument before the tribunal, conceded Packard's right to the executive chair, and also because Matthews is but a private individual and has not been commissioned by either the Administration or the party to make such a proposition.

Political Items.

Washington, March 13.—It is said this evening in official places that the President has not indicated his wish for a new election in South Carolina and Louisiana. Colored delegations have visited the President and generally express to him their approval of his Southern policy. New Orleans, March 13.—State Senator Webster contradicts the statement that his brother, who was assassinated at Bayou Sara, had been going about the streets with a double-barreled shotgun on his shoulder, threatening citizens, and states that his brother never carried a weapon of any kind. Columbus, March 13.—The election of United States Senator occurs next Tuesday noon. Matthews, Taft and Howland are prominent in the order named. Chicago, March 13.—An Inter-Ocean Washington special says: For the first time in sixteen years the Democrats today had a majority in the Senate, and had they been disposed they could have reorganized the committee, elected officers from their own party, and overturned things generally. Cameron of Pennsylvania called on Key today. On shaking hands he said to the bystanders: "Gentlemen, I like Key first rate, but I would rather see a good Republican in his place." Vice-President Wheeler, Secretary McCrary and Assistant Secretary Conant have, after examination, discovered a patent method of supplying the army with funds without calling an extra session. They refuse to disclose the plan, however, before the Cabinet has considered it. Wheeler is confident of its constitutionality. To-day's nominations to the Senate have little encouragement to office-seekers. A Tribune's Washington special says: A prominent New Yorker writes: "I find the appointment of Schurz has worked a revolution in the German element here. Among my German friends, both Democrats and Republicans, it is hailed as an unprecedented recognition and they seem disposed to go to the support of the Republican party, which causes the Democracy great anxiety." Washington, March 13. Among the reports to-night is one that Pierpont and Cushing have been recalled from their respective missions in England and Spain. Secretary Schurz and Postmaster-General Key received a very large number of callers to-day. Among those who called on Schurz were Senators Beck, Boggs and ex-Senators Logan and Oregon and Senators Christianity, Padlock, Saunders and others. Also a large delegation of Missouri people, headed by ex-Congressman Van Horn. The Postmaster-General was visited by sundry delegations from Virginia and elsewhere, urging claims of applicants for Post-offices. He announced to them as his policy not to interfere with any office where the service is well performed. Attorney-General Devins to-day presented to the Supreme Court his commission to the office and was qualified. Morrill's appointment displaced Washburne, who was an office-holder for twenty years and is rich. The whole Maine delegation desired that a proper office be provided for Morrill, who leaves the Cabinet shattered in health and very poor. Atlanta, March 13.—Reports from the Ninth Congressional District are meager. The indications are that Bell, regular Democrat, is elected by a fair majority over Spear, Independent Democrat, and Archer, regular Republican. Official figures are slow coming in and it may be close. Columbus, March 13.—Republican members of the Assembly in caucus tonight adopted a resolution deciding to hold a caucus to nominate a candidate for Senator next Thursday night, and that a majority of Republican members of the Assembly shall be necessary to nominate. NEW TO-DAY. Bienvenu Club Meeting. A BUSINESS MEETING OF THIS Club is hereby called for Friday Evening, March 16th. At the office of Pitney & McConnell, at 74 Colfax, for transacting important business. A full attendance is respectfully requested. By order EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. S. C. KOVILLIE, Secretary. Lake Tahoe Lumber Yard. THE FIRM OF DUNNING & CHASE is this day dissolved. The business will from this date be conducted under the firm name of DUNNING & HUNT. The new firm will pay all demands against and collect all bills due the old firm. H. T. DUNNING, S. C. CHASE, S. C. HUNT. Carson City, March 14, 1877. NOTICE. THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL District No. 1, Ormsby County, Nevada, bring to the attention of the public, in this notice, the opinion that an addition to the present schoolhouse is an addition to the property, and deeming it advisable to call an election and submit to the qualified electors of said District the question whether a tax shall be levied for the said purpose; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that an election will be held On Monday, April 2, 1877, At the Public Schoolhouse, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, and between that hour and six o'clock of the same day, to decide whether the sum of Four Thousand (\$4,000) Dollars shall be raised by taxation to build an addition to said Schoolhouse. G. W. O. SMITH, R. M. CLARKE, Trustees School District No. 1, Ormsby County, Nevada. TO MUSICALLY INCLINED. PROFESSOR W. W. WINTERS, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., has opened in this city, and is now prepared to give instructions on Violin or Double Bass at reasonable rates. Call or address at J. Hunt's Restaurant. Also music furnished for balls, parties, etc., brass or string, by Winters & Smith's Band. Dr. F. J. WHITE, OFFICE: Over White's drug store, up-stairs. Calls promptly attended, night or day. March 12, 1877-18

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WARRANTED

FRESH AND GENUINE.

O. P. WILLIS,

DRUGGIST,

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HAS JUST RECEIVED A

LARGE AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

ALSO A SUPERIOR LOT OF

Timothy,

Red Top,

Blue Grass,

White and

Red Clover,

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ETC.....ETC.....ETC.

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT AND AT

LOW PRICES.

Orders from the Country

PROMPTLY FILLED.

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Carson, March 4, 1877.

MASON & CO.,

IN CORBETT BLOCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Tinware,

Canned Fruits,

Butter,

Lard,

Grain,

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And at wholesale and retail in

FIRST CLASS STORE

On the kind of merchandise in which they are engaged.

Orders taken and Goods delivered to any part of the City

Free of charge

Carson May 5, 1876.

GILLSON & BARBER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their sincere thanks to the citizens of Carson and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon their house since its establishment in our thriving and prosperous city.

We are still at the old corner, Hower's building, with a large assortment.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

GROUND FEED,

GRAIN,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS and

SHOES.

HARDWARE AND TINWARE

STATIONERY,

PATENT MEDICINES,

LIQUORS,

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

Our facilities for accommodating those who may favor us with their patronage are better than ever. Long experience, ample means, gentlemanly and obliging clerks, delivery wagon and eligible location, should be a sufficient guarantee that our establishment stands second to none.

—ALSO—

Agents for three of the best Fire Insurance Companies doing business on the Pacific Coast viz:

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORAT'N

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK, AND

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Carson, May 9, 1876.

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Great Reduction in Prices Owing to the Decline in the Eastern Market.

E. B. RAIL,

Opposite Capitol Building, Carson.

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Coal, Rope, Powder, Shot, Fuse, Wedges, Axes, Nails, Caps, Hinges, Sawblades, Chains, Locks, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Glass and Crockery Ware

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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Stoves, Ranges, Tinware,

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Brush and Broom Goods, Partial Plastering and Tinsmiths to do roofing and manufacturing of all kinds of Tin and Iron Ware.

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